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dealing with the principles of physical geography and with the general geography of the several continents. The elements of physical geography are first organized and text, illustrations and maps are then applied, first to the interpretation of the British Isles, then to Europe, North America and Asia, to Central and South America and Africa, and finally to the British Empire. By this plan continents which have many similarities are treated together, so that comparisons are readily possible, and the home country is studied first and last, thereby giving the pupils a better understanding of their own empire than they have of any other part of the world.

The black and white physical, political and economic maps are the most prominent feature of the book and give a basis for the excellent map questions and exercises with which the volume is liberally provided. The method of procedure is excellent and good results ought to be secured by any well-equipped teacher who uses the plan intelligently. The text is in some cases meagre and does not fully supplement the map questions. For American teachers the book is suggestive for its plan and its exercises, many of which could be readily adapted to the study of the more attractive and clear maps in our school texts.

R. E. DODGE.

Madeira: Old and New. By W. H. Koebel. xi and 216 pp., many Illustrations from Photographs by Miss M. Cossart, and Maps. Francis Griffiths, London, 1909. 10s. 6d.

An interesting though somewhat discursive account of a fascinating country. The earlier portion of the volume deals with the history of Madeira, which helps us to understand some of the persistent habits and customs of the people as well as their mental point of view. The later and larger portion of the volume deals with the present conditions in Madeira, with especial emphasis of the scenery, methods of transportation, religious fiestas, the industries and the development of Madeira as a tourist resort. One chapter is devoted particularly to hints for tourists.

The history of the alternation of wine and sugar as the leading agricultural crops of the country, is considered in some detail with the reasons therefor. Three times in the last century, the vine has been cultivated, and the climate and soil seem to make it the natural crop of the region. The description of the irrigation and water supply system as now seen in the ever-present "levadas" is very interesting, as showing how early some of the modern systems of water carriage were developed in spite of engineering difficulties and the lack of engineering skill.

The chapter on the climate gives the impression that Madeira is a winter paradise more attractive than the Riviera. The average annual range of temperature is only 6°, but in the winter months the higher portions of the islands are very frequently cloud-covered and depressing. The warm, dust-bringing, easterly wind, known as the "leste," is a striking feature, and its disastrous effects on the vegetation and on animal life are very great. In spite of these periodic invasions of dust, Madeira is in general dustless and clear.

The book reads well, the illustrations are numerous and good, but poorly placed in the text. The volume as a whole is a popular tale, told from a good knowledge of facts of geography, history and present life. The story is well told, but would have been more effectively presented if a more adequate map had been included.

R. E. DODGE.